

## The Times-Dispatch.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1903.

## DEMOCRACY DIVIDED.

In New York on Monday night a banquet was given in celebration of the birth of Samuel J. Tilden, and among the speakers was Mr. Charles S. Hamlin, of Boston. He discussed leading questions of the day, among them the Philippine situation, the Monroe Doctrine, trusts and State's rights. He expressed the view that ultimately we must either give the Philippines independence or admit them as States.

Of the Monroe Doctrine, he said that "the present administration has extended this doctrine so far that it has practically made our ministers judges or referees in bankruptcy for all South American republics, who are cheerfully encouraged by this means to evade any specific obligations which their citizens have incurred by putting forward so many other obligations incurred to the citizens of other nations that the result would be that the individual nations concerned could recover no dividend whatsoever."

Concerning trusts, he said that our policy should be to reduce the tariff, not on trust-made articles alone, but on all articles, to a revenue basis, and thus admit foreign competition with the great industrial corporations of the United States; then, by examining the effect of such competition, we should find what additional legislation was needed to control monopolies.

"We should certainly strive," he added, "not to fall into the error, from the Democratic standpoint, of using the taxing power of the national government as an engine of destruction of State property."

On the same night there was a banquet in the city of Washington, given by former students of the University of Virginia to do honor to their alma mater and its distinguished founder, Thos. Jefferson. Among the speakers of the occasion were General Basil Duke, of Kentucky; Major Robert W. Hunter, General Fitzhugh Lee and Congressman William A. Jones. General Duke appeared as the special champion of President Roosevelt, declaring that the President had dealt wisely and discreetly and patriotically with the negro question and that, as the Democrats could not hope to elect a President in 1904, he was in favor of Roosevelt.

He declared that among the men on the Republican side there was none whom he would rather trust than Theodore Roosevelt.

Major Hunter replied in a humorous way to General Duke's tribute to Roosevelt, and then went on to review the conditions which have led up to the present unrest in the nation, lamenting the fact that our doors had been thrown open to all nations and that our flag had been raised on foreign shores.

In short, General Hunter was opposed to indiscriminate immigration and opposed to expansion.

Then came General Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, riding furiously, as it were, and waving the stars and stripes above his head. General Lee spoke to the toast, "Our Country," calling with an eloquent plea for the strict enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine and the establishment of a navy second to none in the world. Of course, he referred to Jamestown—for he is not president of the Jamestown Exposition Company?—and reviewed the events following the settlement of Jamestown, in which events Virginia had figured so conspicuously.

He was delighted that the United States had acquired so many rich islands and declared in conclusion that Cuba must be ours. He fairly made the eagle scream.

Finally came Congressman Jones, who took issue with General Lee, and in responding to the toast "The Old Dominion" denounced expansion and the increase of the navy and expressed the hope that Virginians would never be won over to the policy of extending this nation beyond its present boundaries.

We have at some length referred to the various views of these distinguished Democrats in order to show what dissension there is in the party ranks. General Duke went so far as to confess in advance that the Democratic party has no hope whatever of winning in the next national contest, and while The Times-Dispatch is by no means willing to give up, it is manifest that the Democrats will not win unless there is more harmony in the party next year than now exists. The situation is such as to command the most serious attention of the Democrats of the land, for there never was a time when the Democratic party was more needed nor when it had a more glorious mission. Republicanism and Socialism are rampant, and the only remedy for Republicanism and Socialism is Democracy. But the Democratic party cannot win if its forces are divided on all sorts of questions. We must harmonize. All must be willing to concede something, and we must get together on a solid, substantial, old-fashioned, Jeffersonian Democratic platform if we would retrieve our losses, re-establish the party and throttle those forces which are at work to destroy our most sacred institutions of government.

## THE CHARITY CONFERENCE.

The opening meeting last night of the Virginia Conference of Charities and Corrections was promising and gave an idea of the good things to come. The reports

were of a most interesting character, and the addresses entertaining and instructive. We urge those who are interested in this noble subject to attend the sessions from day to day, and especially is it desirable that members of the General Assembly shall be present.

## ROADS AND SCIENCE.

We are interested to note that in several sections of Virginia, according to reports recently printed in this paper, special attention is being directed to the important subject of road improvement. We are particularly interested in the plan proposed in the county of Nottingham to permit certain magisterial districts to levy an assessment without limit for road improvement, or, as it is well put by our correspondent, for permanent road improvement. The only way to get good roads is to pay for them, and each community must take care of its own highways. It is not practicable, in our opinion, for the State to undertake this work. There would necessarily be discrimination, and some would have to pay for improvements which others received. The only fair way is for each section to maintain its own roads, although the State might do a great deal in the way of general direction by having a road improvement department, with competent engineers to supervise the work in the various sections.

And this brings us to the point. Virginia has expended vast sums of money on her public highways, and yet everybody who has investigated knows that a great deal of this money has been practically wasted. Road improvement amounts to very little unless it is done in a scientific and substantial manner. Much of the so-called road working in Virginia is a mere force, and frequently the last condition of a road, worked on the old plan, is worse than the first. Railroads are not built in this slipshod way. First of all an engineering force blazes the way and establishes the grade. Then, when the work of road building is begun, there is an expert to direct it. The work is done in a scientific way and the road is built upon solid foundations. It is not a perfect road when first built, for it takes time to make the road-bed firm and solid, but the foundations are well laid, and then the improvements, which go on from time to time, strengthen the foundation and keep the road in condition.

If our dirt roads were built and maintained in the same way the situation in Virginia would soon be far different. The roads should be built right in the beginning, under the direction of expert engineers, and if this were done the subsequent work from year to year of keeping the road in repair would be comparatively light.

We commend these suggestions most earnestly to people throughout Virginia, for until this plan is adopted they will not have good roads and they will go on wasting the public money and getting no substantial result.

There is no good in the patchwork as it is done under the old system. It is like putting new cloth on old garments, and the rent is made worse.

## THE CHILD LABOR BILL.

We have the following interesting letter from a student at the University of Virginia:

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—For some years I have been reading and agreeing with The Times on nearly every subject of politics and sociology, but am at last forced to disagree with it.

The editorial I strain at is the one in to-day's issue on "Child Labor," which, in my opinion, is utterly and diametrically opposed to your well-known anti-paternalism policy. If the Cabell bill had forbidden child labor unless the parents of the child gave their consent, instead of unless the judge of the corporation Court, etc., then it would be acceptable—probably because it would mean nothing.

I do not intend to discuss this with you, but I do call on you to explain to me and others like me why it is wrong for the State to require the child to be educated against the parents' wish? Why it is wrong for the State in any way to attempt to regulate the family that is, anyway but this—and why it is wrong for the State to control (not regulate) the liquor traffic, and then explain why that unless the judge of the corporation Court, etc., then it would be acceptable—probably because it would mean nothing.

UNIVERSITY STUDENT. University of Virginia, February 9th. We are glad that our correspondent has raised this question. The Times-Dispatch does not claim to be infallible, and it does not attempt to force its own views, whether or not, upon its readers. Our columns are always open to polite questions and to polite communications taking issue with us in any opinion that we may express.

But there is nothing inconsistent in the opposition of this paper to paternalism and our advocacy of a bill to regulate child labor. We are opposed to paternalism in government, and we stand for the individual rights of citizens, and especially for the dignity and sanctity and prerogative of the home. We are opposed to compulsory education, for that implies that the officers of government may go into the homes of the people and take their children by the hand and lead them off to school in defiance of the wishes of parents. But there is, in our view, a decided difference between the compulsion of parents and the prohibition of factories. We do not say that the parents of Virginia must send their children to school; we do not say that parents may not manage their children in their own way; we do not say that parents may not put their children to work. We simply say that the factories should be prohibited from working children under twelve years of age under any circumstances, and that they should be prohibited from working children over the age of twelve and under the age of fourteen unless it can be shown to the satisfaction of certain men in authority that such children are able to read and write, or that it is necessary for them to work for the support of themselves or members of the family.

Our correspondent introduces the subject of regulating the liquor traffic, and so supplies an illustration in support of the principle which we advocate. The Times-Dispatch is opposed to prohibition as applied to the liquor traffic, but we are in favor of regulating the liquor traffic by law, and so reducing the liquor evil to the minimum. We do not say that liquor dealers shall not sell intoxicating drinks to adults, but we do say, and we believe there is general agreement on this point, that it is entirely competent for the government to prohibit liquor dealers from selling intoxicating drinks to minors. Does our cor-

respondent maintain that this is any interference with the prerogative of parents? Does he maintain that liquor dealers should be permitted to sell intoxicating drinks to boys and girls upon written permission of their parents? Certainly not. And so, while The Times-Dispatch is opposed to unreasonable interference on the part of the government with the private affairs of life, while it is opposed to all laws which prohibit factories from operating more than eight hours a day and other sumptuary laws, it maintains with perfect consistency that, as it is right in the interests of the rising generation that liquor dealers shall be forbidden to sell liquor to minors, it is also right and proper to prohibit factories from employing children and so grind up the immature product.

## MORE SHIPS.

The Washington correspondents assure us that it is the purpose of the General Board of the Navy to urge upon the government the policy of building yearly four first-class battleships, two armored cruisers and such smaller craft as are deemed necessary.

That would make all the shipyards very busy and would require an increase of enlisted men in the navy to the number of about 5,500 per annum.

That provision will be made by Congress for a large and steady increase of the navy is not doubted. "The Venezuelan imbroglio" has made sure of that, if any doubt on that point previously existed.

## THE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

By a recent fire the new green-house of the Richmond Male Orphan Asylum was destroyed, and Mrs. Gill, the superintendent, is making an appeal to the public for funds with which to rebuild. The revenue from the green-house is used towards carrying on this noble charity, and we hope that the public will be prompt in coming to Mrs. Gill's aid. Among the many charitable institutions in this community, none is doing a grander work than the Richmond Male Orphan Asylum.

The South Carolina Legislature is also wrestling with a child labor law, but that body seems to be trying to avoid passing a law instead of getting an effective one on the books, while at the same time it may pacify those who are clamoring for the closing of the factory doors against the children. The law which is now before the Legislature, and which will probably pass, permits the working of children of ten years of age in the daytime in mills and mines until the last of May, 1906, after which date no child under twelve years of age shall be so employed. Two sessions of the Legislature will be held before the date named, and it is believed to be the idea of the present body that the law will be repealed by one of its successors before it ever becomes operative, and thus the Legislature is shirking the responsibility that is upon its shoulders.

The section of the law which forbids children under twelve years of age to be worked at night will be operative at once. The law is simply what Mr. Cleveland would call a cowardly makeshift.

Cotton farmers in the far South are becoming more and more disturbed about the ravages of the boll weevil, and ways and means to destroy this pest are attracting serious attention. The experts estimate that unless some vigorous action is taken, and if some remedy is not found cotton growing will be seriously handicapped, if not entirely destroyed.

They say that the destructive pest will surely cover the cotton States in eighteen years. Some people believe that it is impossible to destroy the weevil. The Dallas (Texas) News seems to be of this opinion, for it is offering premiums for the best articles on "How to Make Farming Pay in Spite of the Boll Weevil."

It is related by an enterprising and supposedly veracious correspondent that Mrs. Henry G. Davis, of the Bessemer neighborhood, in Alabama, was recently caught amid stream and lost her life in a river that rose very rapidly. She was in a one-horse wagon with her daughter and grandson. The horse was drowned and the wagon drifted off. While in that position Mrs. Davis wrote her will on the back of her daughter and then died from excitement. In a little while the party in the wagon were rescued.

In our view that will hold good, but the original must be filed among the records of the court where it is offered for probate.

The action of Congress moderately increasing the pay of all Federal judges seems to have been misunderstood. Under the new law Federal district judges will hereafter receive \$5,000 a year, instead of \$4,000. That is not so much of an increase, but then people are not in the habit of paying judges what they are worth, and they naturally complain when they hear of one's getting a little increase.

The Minnesota Legislature has appointed special committees to investigate personally into conditions at St. Louis before taking action on an appropriation for the State's participation in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. This brilliant example came just too late to give the General Assembly of Virginia a hint that might have led to a jolly good trip.

Another gambling house has been raided in Danville and as a result "a number of well-known young men of the city" are visiting friends out of town.

There is an odorous war on in Newbern, N. C., that is not a war of roses. The fertilizer dealers and the steamboat men are fighting over the manner of hauling guano.

That rumor that Rockefeller is trying to pour a little oil on the troubled waters about the Senate and of the Capitol is given for what it is worth, and it may be worth a great deal to several Senators.

Mr. Rupp is the name of the representative who sprung the anti-carbon bill in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and it is believed the cartoonists will tear him up considerably before they get through with him.

Predictions are being freely made in Republican circles that the Virginia vote in the next National Republican Con-

don will go for Hanna. There's something doing.

This way of bringing in the Territories as twins was not just to Mr. Quay's original liking, but perhaps it's the best he can do.

The Boston Globe puts it this way: "The news is not that negro suffrage in the South has proved a failure, but that the Republican party has discovered this."

Mormon Young cheated the sensational papers by pleading guilty and ending the whole business quickly.

Suppose Bankhead did frustrate Roosevelt's resignation. What are they going to do about it?

Big Bill Howell is simply having the time of his life, and it will take him the balance of his life to tell about it.

By the way, we do not hear of Edward and Wilhelm dropping any ultimatums in the slot nowadays.

We could stand one more final farewell from Patti if she will put up a guarantee that it will be the final one.

Another clergyman, the Rev. William Damms, of Newark, N. J., is in trouble with his congregation. No wonder.

St. Valentine was a myth, or, is he wasn't, making ugly pictures to people is a poor way of keeping his memory green.

## Personal and General.

The friends of the late Colonel Charles A. Russell, long a representative from the Third Congressional District of Connecticut, are quietly raising a fund for the education of his children. The plan is to fund \$25,000 for his family, and the fund is already making good progress.

Gerónimo, the famous old Apache war chief, now a prisoner at Fort Bill, Oklahoma, has a daughter who is a pupil at the Mesquero Indian School, in New Mexico. Her name is Lena Gerónimo; she is thirteen years old, and she is quite a handsome girl of the Indian type. To her one-time bloodthirsty father the girl is the apple of his eye.

The head of Martha Washington appears on the new eight-cent postage stamps, and is the first woman's head ever used by the government for a similar purpose.

Vice-President Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, was a graduate of Hanover College, at Madison, in that State, and his widow has given \$25,000 for the erection of a library in his memory there.

Colonel Samuel Sims, who has just died at Rich Hill, Mo., had been a citizen of three American governments—the Republic of Texas, the Confederate States and the United States—and was not obliged to change his residence at the time he changed his allegiance.

The most surprising property of aluminum is its newly discovered power of giving a fine, razor-like edge to steel cutlery. Magnified a thousand times, the knife edge produced on the ordinary whetstone appears rough and jagged, while that yielded by the aluminum sharpener is straight and smooth.

The vomiting of fish from volcanoes is a new science, and it seems very startling that in the interval between two eruptions—often a century or more—the craters become filled with fish-stocked lakes, and the next eruption blows out the water and its contents.

In Texas, the State which gives the largest Democratic majority, the Republican vote is larger in Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida combined.

## North Carolina Sentiment.

The Raleigh Times has found a contemporary which wants the anti-bill in the Legislature to be rapidly discarded also. The Times says: "That paper thinks that the bill unjustly discriminates in favor of theatre, and declares it is as important to see the preacher as the actor. We believe that Dr. Braughton's church in Atlanta has adopted the custom of the ladies removing their hats."

The ever hopeful Charlotte Observer says:

"It is pleasing also to see that the President is determined that a new anti-trust law shall be placed upon the statute books, even if he has to call the Senate of the Fifty-eighth Congress in special session; and in all, the prospect of something effective being done to loosen the grip of the trusts upon the interests of the people is brighter now than it ever was before."

The Durham Herald ventures some advice as follows:

"If Mr. Bryan knows a good thing when he meets it he will stick to what he has and let some other fellow lead the party to do—victory."

The Greensboro Telegram, which is a strictly business journal, says:

"North Carolina business men just now are studying the freight rate problem. They believe that they are not being treated fairly. They want to be placed on an equal footing with business men in other States, and they are looking for some means of advantage. All they crave is a fair field and no favor. Given this they will do the rest."

The Goldsboro Argus leaves the temperance question or other exciting topics long enough to discuss tariff a little.

Altogether the Dingelietts will not have much to chuckle over in German exports for the new German policy will undoubtedly be stoutly maintained, and it may lead to a combination of all other nations against their own blessed tariff. As no nation will be able to exceed us in erecting Chinese walls, there will be no room left for complaints on our part. We have made our Dingelietts bed and must lie on it.

The Greenville Reflector, which seems to be kind of out and out prohibition, says:

"The Watts bill, which has been approved by the House Committee, does not meet the desires of the advocates of temperance. It is as good as far as it goes, but the objection is that it does not go far enough. The people want and demand the principal features of the London bill, and any half-way legislation is not going to satisfy them. The 'fraud' it will hurt the party' legislators should take warning."

## What a Kicker.

While snow-storms and blizzards are raging in other parts of the country the weather is mild and balmy in this happy corner of the Sunny South. Yet the kicker is here, too. He was heard to remark the other day that it was a pity it was not warm enough for ice-water—Greenville N. C. Reflector.

## on Guard.

Many Virginia editors have gone to Florida, but there are enough left to watch the doings of the Legislature. Fredericksburg Star.

## News and Gossip From National Capital

BY WALTER EDWARD HARRIS.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—The statement made by Secretary Root in his speech in New York last week that President Roosevelt had appointed fewer negroes to office than either President Cleveland or President McKinley is much discussed here. Some are inclined to doubt the accuracy of Mr. Root's statement, although they admit he rarely speaks until pretty sure he is right. It is a statement hard to prove. I spent a long while with a Republican Congressman yesterday, trying to obtain some data on the subject, but learned next to nothing.

Probably the reason Mr. Roosevelt is so much criticized for his attitude towards the negro lies in the fact that he has done more talking about the brother in black than has any other President, not excepting Abraham Lincoln, who freed four million negroes with a stroke of the pen. And then there was the Booker Washington incident and the invitation to the darker lawyer of Boston to come to the White House on a visit and bring his family.

The President's attitude towards the negro is more discussed about the ladies than any other subject. Of course, it is not often referred to by Northern and Western Republicans, but Southern Democrats seem to find it an especially interesting topic.

On the night of February 24, "Ground-hog day," a comedian on the stage at the Lafayette Theatre, a stone's throw from the White House, remarked: "This is ground-hog day, but the ground hog didn't come out."

"Why was that?" said the interloper.

"He was afraid the President would put a con in his hole."

The joke is old by this time, but I tell it to recall the applause and laughter which it evoked, evidencing the sentiment of the packed house.

A widely-known gentleman, who is an alumnus of the University of Virginia, recently expressed himself to me as strongly opposed to the bill introduced in the Virginia Legislature, proposing to allow a president of the university to be selected by the Board of Visitors, the faculty and the Alumni Association.

"It seems wrong in principle," he said.

Trend of Thought In Dixie Land

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: With the Arkansas Legislature and the city of Chattanooga inviting Judge Parker to visit them, it would seem that the Parker boom is taking on larger proportions than had been anticipated this early in the game.

Savannah News: If Senator Hanna's bill to pension ex-slaves were to become a law, the ex-slave population of the country would be speedily doubled and a number of robust negroes would become prematurely and permanently aged.

Birmingham Age-Herald: The pending bill in the Legislature will enable Alabama to do her part in turning the tide of immigration southward, and if every other Southern State will do as much, something will surely be accomplished towards filling these States with desirable settlers. Color prejudice is an obstacle, but immigration by colonies is to some extent overcome. This, and there is scarcely a Southern State that does not contain almost solid white counties.

Houston Chronicle: The people of New Orleans and the New Orleans papers express much regret at the false rumor that Miss Alice Roosevelt will be treated with discourtesy at the carnival because of disapproval of her father; on the contrary, she will be treated as courteously as if her father's Southern policy were as much approved as it is disapproved; any other course is impossible in any Southern city.

Mobile Register: In general education women are needed as supervisors as well as in particular. Very many of the teachers are women, half the pupils are female. Shall the weaker sex have no voice in the choosing of superintendents and teachers? Is it fair to bar out the women where so much concerns the training of our children?

It has always been so, is the answer. Yes; but is it just? Is it best for the children and for the State?

Chattanooga Times: Mr. Bryan's presence at Democratic rallies, etc., is a great calamity. The country will benefit by his absence. The country will survive. There is no string to him. He belongs with the populists, and he ought to locate himself in that camp definitely.

Memphis Commercial-Appeal: Transferring the dispute from the Capitol at Washington to the ancient city of the North Sea will be an agreeable change as it gives this country a rest for a season and enables us to think of something else.

Judge George L. Christian Editor Times-Dispatch: Sir—Lee Camp, at its last meeting, at the suggestion of the commander, inaugurated a movement to have an address each month by some friend, who will be willing to undertake that task, for the members and all others who may honor us with their presence, and by resolution requested Judge George L. Christian to commence the series, and he has obligingly consented to do so next Friday evening.

To those who know that eminent citizen and gallant soldier (and this includes everybody), nothing need be said as to his ability and his fitness for the accomplishment of the duty, if in this instance it may be so called.

All who are present in the hall on the 15th day of January, at the meeting held in celebration of the birthday of General Lee, will remember what a large and appreciative audience assembled on that occasion. They will also remember, I presume, that by a curious combination of circumstances, nothing was said of General Lee and of his character and services.

Judge Christian will supply that deficiency, and we can with confidence invite our friends and the public at large to honor us with their presence on Friday evening, the 15th instant, and assure them that they will not be disappointed.

Respectfully, B. M. PARHAM, Sergeant Major.

There is not really the interest manifested here in the bill to place a statue of General Lee in Statuary Hall that one would expect. The subject is but little discussed by Democrats or Republicans.

The recent resolutions adopted by the Woman's Relief Corps and the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of the Potomac, evoked no comment. Such things do not appear to be taken seriously by busy men of affairs. The members of the "Third" delegation will all be employed by the State to look after the affairs of the University. It is also true that if the president be chosen by the board, as the Board proposes, I believe he will be chosen by the alumni. I do not recall that in a quarter of a century or longer there has been but one man on the Board of Visitors who was not an alumnus of the University. He is a member of the board at present."

There is a story a Virginia Congressman told me the other day. The joke is on him, but he is not my printing it. But I am going to tell it without names and allow the readers of The Times-Dispatch to pick the Congressman who told it.

"During my campaign," he said, "a man in ——— county said he was going to vote for me and come and see me every man on his plantation. I have seen every man in Virginia."

"I rather doubted that at the time and resented it," said the Congressman, "but I have found since I have been in Congress that it is very probably true, for while many ladies call on my colleagues, I have not yet had a single one to send me her card."

The Fredericksburg Star says: President Roosevelt very properly declined to become arbitrator between belligerent countries. Whatever his decision, one or more of them surely have been offended, and the United States would have gained their ill will for nothing.

The Fredericksburg Free Lance says: Senator-elect Stone, of Missouri, on being interviewed in New York, remarked that he was a native of that State, and in the Democratic party, and when asked as to Free Silver replied that it was too early to write platforms. Well, it is; but it is not too early to say that no dead issue, such as Free Silver, will find a place in a live platform.

Here is a pair of paragraphs from the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: "Hon. W. J. Bryan, if he correctly is quoted, did not intend to deliver a party platform, but by the terms in which he declined an invitation of the Irigoin Club banquet in Chicago."

Hon. Grover Cleveland is going down to Norfolk to visit for target. Hon. Grover Cleveland is more interesting as a fisherman than in any other capacity."

The Newport News Times-Herald has made this discovery: "The Republicans of the South love Hanna, they would move heaven and earth to nominate him over Roosevelt. Seed of defiance sown on Southern soil may yield a harvest of bitter defeat."

The Norfolk Dispatch says: And the worst part of it is that Hayes seems to actually be taking himself seriously. However, his speech has had the effect of demonstrating that there are still many sincere negroes in the South, and is evidenced by the general condemnation of his inflammatory utterances.

The Petersburg Index-Appeal notes a passing news item, thus: "The State of Maine has about a million dollars on account of Civil War expenses and 'interest on the same.' This settlement is final for the present."

Another Case in Point. There is now a case in Hartford of a labor body prohibiting a member from serving on the board of directors of a company. A Hindley has resigned from the First Connecticut Regiment rather than from the local Painters' and Decorators' Union. He was recording secretary of the union, and was elected to the post from office, and from membership until he could show his discharge from the militia, and censured him for going with the troops to Europe, because he was doing so he acted against organized labor. Is peace in a community not to be maintained, then, is violence not to be restrained, if the government is to be maintained and destroyed—Springfield Republican.

Thus far Senator Hanna's bill to pension ex-slaves has received one notable endorsement. Resolutions unanimously adopted by the Birmingham (Ala.) Camp of United Confederate Veterans declare that the bill should pass because among other reasons, the slaves loyally cultivated the plantations of their masters while the masters were serving under Lee, Jackson and Beauregard, and George A. Hindley has resigned from the First Connecticut Regiment rather than from the local Painters' and Decorators' Union. He was recording secretary of the union, and was elected to the post from office, and from membership until he could show his discharge from the militia, and censured him for going with the troops to Europe, because he was doing so he acted against organized labor. Is peace in a community not to be maintained, then, is violence not to be restrained, if the government is to be maintained and destroyed—Springfield Republican.

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The Incident Was Closed. It would have saved a good deal of bother if Congressman Lessor had simply kicked Quigg. That is the way a United States Senator disposed of the case of a man who offered him a copy of the book, "The Spanish Treaty." He kicked the case out of the Senatorial committee-room and around the corridors of the Capitol. This closed the incident. It also closed the career of the lobbyist—Boston Herald.

The Sunday edition of the Richmond Times-Dispatch was a 40 "pager." The people of Virginia should feel proud of the fact that we have in our midst a paper of this magnitude—Fred. Star.

## The Man ABOUT TOWN

DAILY CALENDAR—February 11. 1903—One hundred hours old to-day and had our salary raised.

1900—Haven't got over the effects of the raise.

We have been waiting for a long time for this opportunity. We like to grasp all opportunities, and now we see one within our reach.

Our neighbors know how we like to go home with a decorated tool and startle the vicinity.